AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 4, replace the paragraph, beginning on line 32, bridging pages 4 and 6, with the following amended paragraph:

--Nevertheless, unexpectedly, a partial solution is provided by means of the present invention. ~~To this end the invention relates to a method according to Claim 1 and to an assembly according to Claim 16.~~ The invention relates to assemblies by means of which energy is extracted from flowing air or flowing (sea)water. The assembly will be in a boundary layer that has the characteristic that the fluid speed is low close to the wall and increases with increasing distance from the wall. The assembly generates flows or circulations upstream (wind direction) such that fast fluid from a greater distance away from the wall is now guided towards the wall and slow fluid from close to the wall is guided away from the latter. The flows generated will now, as vortex generators, increase the speed of the fluid close to the wall. The generation of these flows is effected by the so-called guiding devices that can be either passive or active and that can also take energy from or supply energy to the fluid. By correct adjustment of the flows in the rest of the assembly the fluid speed at the location of the energy-extracting devices of the assembly will now increase, so that more energy can also be produced. If the assembly consists of a number of energy-extracting devices, one after the other, the flows also function to guide the wake of the energy-extracting devices away,

which can lead to a further increase in production. The energy-extracting devices together are also termed farm or assembly below, in which context it must be understood that the energy-extracting devices can also be guiding, but that the farm can also contain devices that are exclusively guiding. Such a farm can be either in the atmosphere or under water. If the assembly consists of a number of energy-extracting devices regular distances apart and of a further group of guiding devices located a greater distance away, the first group is then termed the farm and the further group is located outside this. Thus it is possible to refer to positions inside the farm and outside the farm. Furthermore, the term farm is also used to refer to the volume within which there is fluid from which energy is extracted, without the present invention necessarily having to be used at every point therein. In other words, the volume around the farm within which exhaustion of the kinetic energy occurs to a significant extent. We can also refer to the width and the length of the farm. The width is measured perpendicularly to the dominant flow direction of the fluid and the length in the dominant flow direction. The width or length is always the greatest width or length measured between various devices in the farm. The farm surface area follows simply from the product of length and width. If we add up all surface areas that are occupied by energy-extracting devices inside the farm (in the case of two horizontal shaft turbines with a diameter of 100 m

the surface area occupied is $2 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot 100^2$ m^2) we have the total surface area occupied by the farm. Usually this surface area occupied makes up a small percentage of the farm surface area, for example approximately 5 %. By employing the present invention, which becomes increasingly more advantageous the larger a farm becomes, the said percentage will be able to increase, especially in larger farms with, for example, more than 20 turbines, to above 5 %, 10 % or even 20 %.--